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author keeps on solid ground for, no matter what the troubles may be, "divorce is a remedy and not the disease." Prohibition of divorce then would bring no relief. "It is a very low moral sentiment which tolerates modern wife-purchase or husband-purchase for bread, title, or social position—here is a real menace to society." The remedy for this is education not statutes. "In the future educational programme sex questions must hold an honorable place . . . Domestic animals are literally better bred than human beings . . . Here the State has a function to perform. In the future much more than now, let us hope, the marriage of persons mentally delinquent or tainted by hereditary disease or crime will be legally restrained . . . Marriage will in truth be holy if it rests on the free troth-plight of equals whose love is deep enough to embrace a rational regard for the rights of posterity . . . The family will, indeed, survive; but it will be a family of a higher type. Its evolution is not yet complete."

No social student, preacher, legislator, can afford to neglect this important work.

University of Pennsylvania.

CARL KELSEY.

The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, with elucidations by Thomas Carlyle, edited by S. C. Lomas, with an introduction by C. H. Firth. 3 vols. London: Methuen & Co. 1904.

This excellent edition bears on its title page three names which need no introduction. Next to Napoleon, Cromwell has been the popular theme of the historian of the last decade, while Carlyle has had almost as great a vogue. Mr. Firth has only recently been appointed as Regius Professor of History at Oxford, and certainly no one is so well qualified to write on Cromwell.

It was one of Carlyle's early projects to write a book upon Cromwell's times, but he could never get sufficiently into the subject. In his sixth lecture on "Heroes and Hero-Worship," however, he first presented his view of the great Puritan leader, giving him his due place in history. Until then, as Carlyle himself wrote, "One Puritan, and almost he alone, our poor Cromwell, seems to hang yet on the gibbet and find no hearty apologist anywhere." In 1845 he made a second step towards the fulfillment of his original purpose in the publication of the "Letters and Speeches," and "few historical works have attained more immediate success;" three editions were called for in five years.

From the historical standpoint Carlyle's work is extremely fragmentary and incomplete. It is a commentary in Carlyle's characteristic manner on the letters and speeches of Cromwell, and as might be expected the editing is much too subjective in character to be reliable. Pains-taking in certain respects, Carlyle was much too arbitrary an editor; besides supplying missing words, breaking up long sentences and freely punctuating, he "modernized the speeches too much, allowed himself too great license in the way of emendation," and, as is well known, freely interpolated his own comments into the text. This is particularly true of the speeches, in the editing of which Carlyle was completely carried away by his imagination. The letters he left more nearly as he found them, though even here the arbitrary changes are numerous. They did not appeal so strongly to his imagination and his lack of critical acumen occasionally misled him into intro-

ducing letters manifestly spurious, as for example, the eighteenth century forgery of a letter by Cromwell to Thurloe, (No. 200), and the famous "Squire Papers."

In the present edition Carlyle's work is subjected to a critical revision, but the spirit of the revision by Mrs. Lomas is sympathetic rather than iconoclastic. The text is carefully compared with the original manuscripts and corrected where necessary. This in itself makes the new edition of great value to the historian and student, for in the original work there are introduced not only the errors resulting from Carlyle's peculiar methods as an editor, but also those that arise from the fact that he very frequently did not have the original manuscripts, they being either inaccessible or not known in his day. Additional notes by the present editor are given in square brackets and are confined mainly to matters of fact. The letters are revised and the correct text given; in the speeches, on the other hand, Carlyle's text is retained, except where it is manifestly wrong. This deference to Carlyle in the editing of the speeches Mrs. Lomas explains by the fact that they represent not what Cromwell actually said, but what he is reported to have said, and it would be impossible to get Cromwell's exact words. The only general change made in the speeches is the restoration of the seventeenth century phraseology of the originals which Carlyle modernized throughout.

The edition contains some one hundred and forty-five letters not included by Carlyle, besides speeches and other documents. The most important of these new letters are those to Robert Hammond, found by the late Dr. Gardiner, while the twenty additional speeches are those of the Army Councils of 1647, discovered by Mr. Firth. The excellent work of Mrs. Lomas has been ably seconded by the bookmaker's art and the edition is as attractive in form as it is interesting and scholarly in matter. The index appears in the third volume and is unusually well done.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

The United States and Porto Rico. By L. S. ROWE, Ph.D. Pp. xiv, 271. Price, \$1.30. Longmans, Green & Co. 1904.

It is a surprising circumstance that in the four years which have elapsed since the unanticipated events of the war with Spain forced the United States upon a quasi-colonial career, there has been scant and inadequate recital of the course of events during that period. We have been largely dependent upon the excessive detail of government reports on the one hand and upon the superficial dicta of journalistic narrative on the other hand for acquaintance with the essential features of the politico-economic reorganization effected by the American administration in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, respectively.

This has meant loss both to the student and to the publicist. The entire history of colonial administration probably presents no more instructive lesson than the succession of military, provisional and civil government in Porto Rico. It is of vital importance at the present moment to determine the relative efficiency of Spanish, American and Cuban administration in Cuba. Manifestly we are in no position to pass upon the propriety of a large measure of independence